FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1841. [NO. 1259.]

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BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

LECTURES in this Institution, commence, annually, on the first Monday in November, and continue until the last day of February. The Faculty are—

BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Adjunct Prof. of do.

JAMES C. CROSS, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Jurisprudence.

ELISHA BARTLETT, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice.

J. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

ROBERT PETER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The price of a full Course of Lectures, is $105, payable in advance, in notes of good and solvent banks in the States whence the pupils come. The Hospital and Library ticket is $5, and the Dissecting ticket $10. Graduation Fee, $20. Boarding, including, (fuel and lights included,) from $2 per week.

By Order,
THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D.,
Dean of Faculty.

Lexington, Ky., June 1, 1841. 58-10w.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1841.—

William Allen, B. F. Arkins.

Byers Branch, Bryan Byrd, Mary Jane Bunn, Rev. J. M. Bradley, Thomas F. Bulla, Isaac Bunn, Wm. S. Bryan, D. Butler, Axium Bunn, D. B. Baker, Milton Bullock, Rebecca Daniel Bullard.

Joseph Colvin, Angus Campbell, James Conly, Wm. Cole, James W. Cade, William Carver, Duncan Campbell, Furgi Campbell, John M. Carter, Mary Chapman, Isabella Cameron, Daniel Daniel Canada, Jonas Crosland, Isham Cox, James K. Chason, Jr., James Colvin, Francis Campbell.

John Darrach, William Douglass.

Rachel Elmore, Theophilus Evans, Allen P. Ellis.

John F. Fort, John Fort.

Daniel Graham, Dr. Gilchrist, John Godwin, Nelson Hall, Gardner Holmes, Dorcas Howell, Hussey.

Mary Jarrott, Betsey Jane Jones, Miss A. E. Jones, Matthew Johnson, Edmund Jennings, Wm. Johnson, John D. James, Israel James, Levi Jones, George I. King, Barbara King, John R. Kennedy, Eleazer King.

Thomas Layton, William Layton, Mary Jane Layton, Hannes Lennon, Benj. Lewis, John Leslie.

Jesse Mathews, John Murphy, James Mitchell, James D. Monk, Thomas Monroe, John Mitchell, Drury W. Massy, G. A. McQuine, Marmaduke Myers, Foster Mason, Henry Mason, John Murchison, James Monroe, or Burke.

Dugald McPhail, Catharine A. McKay, Duncan McKay, Neal McLeran, Neil McDonald, Alex. McDuffie, Archi'd McKay, Wm. A. McLennon, Wm. McKinnon, Daniel McMillan, Daniel Anderson McDuffie, Sarah McCaskill, Wm. McDuffie, Rodrick McLean, George McKay, Wm. McMillan, Isabella McLauchlin, A. B. McDuffie, D. L. McMillan, Wm. McDuffie, Dugald McDuffie.

Thomas Potter, David Pookram, Jordan Petteway.

James Rogers, Daniel Ray, John A. Russ, Elias Rowell, Allen Rowell, John Rogers.

Thomas Shaw, Henry Stewart, Sarah Sims, Jas. Strother, Joab Smith, John C. Smith, Mary Smart, Catharine G. Smith.

Mary Taylor, Mary Turner, Sarah Thomas, Jacob Van.

Peter Wilson, W. A. Whitfield, Amos Williams, John H. Watson, Sion Williford, Meredith Williams.

JOHN McRAE, *P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wadesboro', N. C., 1st July, 1841:—

Young F. Allen 2 Joseph Allen, Julius Allen.

Thomas E. Bennett, Nathan Brinson, J. M. Bennett.

Messrs. Cash & Sanders, Andrew Cox.

Benjamin T. Douglass, Stephen Deese.

Edward Ethbrun, James Eldridge, Jesse Edwards, Edwards.

Thomas G. Garrot, John M. Gould 2.

Charles Hasty.

Jacob Innes, John Jarman, Erasmus Ingram, Innes.

Caswell Kiker.

Thos. J. Lockart, John H. Lytle 2, Eli Liles, Liles.

Moore, Daniel McDuffie, R. B. Murchison.

Thomas Norwood.

Wm. C. Porter, Wm. Patrick, Miss Sarah Patrick.

James Ratcliff, Charles Runnels.

Wm. H. Strong, E. M. Sibly, A. B. Smith, Smith, John Sasser, Frederick Staton, John Staton & Son.

Joseph Tayler, S. A. Terrance, Wm. Thompson, Wm. Tedder.

Wm. Webb, Miss Mary C. Webster, Jacob Wilson, Jacob Warwick, Daniel G. Ward, Archibald Watson, William G. Wilson.

W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1841.

Cape Fear, } Original Attachment.
Alexander Henderson. }

Levered as Garnishees E. L. Winslow and Warren Winslow, also C. P. Mallett and John W. Ellis, Trustees of E. L. & W. Winslow.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, Alexander Henderson, is an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, First publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, requiring him to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in September next, and there to replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and property in the hands of the Garnishees will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Test, John McLaurin, Jun'r, Clerk of our said Court Office, the first Monday in June, A. D. and in the 65th year of American Independence.

JNO. McLAURIN, Jun'r.

62 6

SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED from Philadelphia, a general assortment of Lady's, Miss's and Children's Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid, and Prunella

BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS,

Of the latest fashions, and from the most approved manufactories.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's fine Dress Boots, (Miles' make) a superior article,
Gentlemen's water proof do, do, do.
For sale low for Cash.

S. T. HAWLEY.
July 12, 1841. 58-3w

BOOK BINDERY,
AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary work bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered, with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.
Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-3*f*.

THE FEMALE INSTITUTE
AT ROCKINGHAM

WILL hereafter be conducted by Dr. Chr. Zimmerman and Lady (late Mrs. Green.) The course of instruction of English Literature will include a full course of History, Natural History, Geography, popular Astronomy and Mathematics, also the Latin and French languages, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, Waxwork and Music, corresponding to a thorough education.

A number of young ladies can be accommodated with board.

Prices of tuition etc. to be paid per session in advance. Commencement on July 19. Duration of the next session five months.

CHR. ZIMMERMAN.
Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C. } 55-3*m*.
June 28, 1841. }

☞ WE are authorized to announce ROBERT WOODY as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court of Chatham County 51tf.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

1878 pieces Calico, 150 pieces printed Lawns, Ginghams, Plain Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Irish Linen, Lawns and Drapers, Linen Drilling, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 3-4 to 6-4 Brown and Bleached Domestics, Bombazines, Black and colored Silks, Rowan Cassimere, Blue, black, and colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Carpets, Ingrain and Cotton.

With many other articles; all of which were purchased by the Package at the late American Sales, and will be offered very cheap for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—*Also, on hand.*—

ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS, at about one-half the former price.

June 30, 1841. 56tf

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For terms apply at this Office.
January 11, 1841. 32tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES,
FOR JULY.

On SATURDAY, 24th July, 1841, the

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class K for 1841, will be drawn at Alexandria, Va.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

2 Capitals of $20,000, amounting to

40,000 DOLLARS!!!

$5,000, $3,500, $3,070, $3,000, $2,500, 40 of $1,500, 50 of $250, 60 of $200, &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25	Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25	Quarter do	32 50

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class L for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday the 31st July, 1841.

GRAND SCHEME.

30,000 Dollars. 6,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars. 5,000 Dollars.
$4,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,747, 25 Prizes of $1,000, 25 of $500, 28 of $300, 200 of $200, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25	Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25	Quarter do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above. 56-4wpd.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.
Riggs' ℅ Roads, Williamson county, Ten., } 7tf
July 4, 1840. }

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Fresh Thomastown LIME,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

B. ROSE.
July 6, 1841. 57-3w

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

THE Subscriber has just received three tierces of Fall strained

SPERM LAMP OIL,

A very superior article, well worthy the attention of Cotton Manufacturers, which he will sell at a small advance by the tierce.

Also, 10 barrels of TRAIN OIL, and 10 barrels of LINSEED OIL, which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms. A supply of Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil, also Train and Linseed Oils, kept constantly on hand.

JAMES MARTINE.
June 29, 1841. 56-4w

FOR SALE,

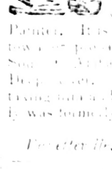
2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.
Dec. 30, 1840. J. BUSKE & SON.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statutes of this State, all the most approved FORMS as in precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.



RAN AWAY from Fine Pack Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY.

About 50 years old, rather small size, and speaks broken French. Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed he is making about Lynchburg, Va., or has taken his course either South or West, as he has relations in Moore county, about Deep river. The above reward will be paid for having him lodged in jail in the Northern part of Fayetteville, or delivered on the premises of Mr. Cromartie.

C. J. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf

Moffat's Vegetable
LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and exalting them with a renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the essentially philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in the cases of every-day occurrence. Their first operation is to dislodge from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the indigested faeces which collect in the convolutions of the smaller intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collections to corrupt and decay, producing bilious costiveness, with all its direful train of evils, or else bilious diarrhœa, with its numerous dangers. The fact is well known to all practitioners, that the cure of many diseases is rendered impossible by the presence of these foul accumulations, and that the failure of many medicines to give relief arises from their passing through the system without dislodging them. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by their mildly searching but healthful action, to relieve those important organs. The blood, which takes its rich color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Blotches, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physician almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

A simple and effectual mode of keeping ice is mentioned in the Kentucky Farmer. The editor says—

We take, at sun rise, from the ice house, as much ice as will probably be wanted through the day and cover it up in some sawdust placed in a barrel which sits in the dairy house. At night, the size of any given lump is scarce perceptibly diminished. It is a perfect charm. Away with your half ton of lumber charcoal and zinc, with which you are humbugged under the name of "refrigerator."

The editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth adds that he has tried the method here recommended, and that it answers perfectly.

"Why don't you come after cold victuals as usual," said a lady to a boy who had for a long time been a daily visiter for that species of charity. "Father has joined the Temperance Society and we have warm victuals now," was the reply.

Did the reader ever see two buzzards bowing to each other over a dead rat.—*Charleston Mercury.*

O, yes! we have seen you and Blair bowing to each other over Mr. Van Buren.

Petersburg Intelligencer

REPORT ON A HOME SQUADRON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 7, 1841.

Mr. Thomas Butler King, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom the subject had been referred, submitted the following Report:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred so much of the President's message and accompanying documents as relates to the Navy, ask leave to report on the expediency of providing for the support of a home squadron, as recommended in the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The changes which the introduction of steam power has already effected and is constantly producing in the naval armaments of the maritime Powers of Europe, evidently require the most prompt and efficient action on the part of the Government of the United States, to meet this new and powerful auxiliary in naval warfare, by so changing the construction and employment of our Navy as most effectually to protect our commerce and guard our seacoast against the sudden approach of an enemy employing this new and formidable description of force; and it is the opinion of the committee that no measure is more imperiously demanded by every consideration of prudence and safety than that recommended in the report of the Secretary—the employment of a home squadron, composed in part of armed steamers. He very justly remarks, that "Had a war with Great Britain been the result, as was at one time generally feared, of the subjects of difficulty now in a course of adjustment between that Power and the United States, not only would our trade have been liable to great interruption, and our merchants to great losses abroad, but a naval force, comparatively small, might, on our very shores, have seized our merchant ships and insulted our flag, without suitable means of resistance or immediate retaliation being at the command of the Government. To guard against such a result—to be ever ready to repel or promptly to chastise aggression upon our own shores, it is necessary that a powerful squadron should be kept afloat at home. This measure is recommended by other considerations. There is no situation in which greater skill or seamanship can be exercised and acquired than on the coast of the United States; and in no service would our officers and seamen become more thoroughly initiated in all that is necessary for the national defence and glory. In that service, aided by the coast survey now in progress, a thorough acquaintance would be gained with our own seacoast, extensive and hitherto but imperfectly known; the various ports would be visited; the bays, inlets, and harbors carefully examined; the uses to which each could be made available during war, either for escape, defence, or annoyance, be ascertained; and the confidence resulting from perfect knowledge would give us, what we ought surely to possess, a decided advantage over an enemy on our own shores."

In addition to the excellent and comprehensive view presented by the Secretary, the committee beg leave to submit a few observations in regard to the present state of our seacoast defences, their efficiency in case of war, and the measures now being adopted by Great Britain and France to change their naval armaments from the common vessels of war to armed steamers. It is a fact almost too notorious for remark here, that our fortifications are in a most inefficient condition. Many of those that have been completed are not supplied with cannon, others are going rapidly to decay—some are unfinished and progressing so slowly that it will require many years to complete them; none of them are properly garrisoned, and some have not a man to keep the gates closed. These fortresses have cost immense sums of money, and if well supplied with guns and garrisons would afford but partial protection to a few points on our seacoast and to our armed squadrons in time of war. They could not defend us against the armed steamers of an enemy, which might pass them in the night, or avoid them by entering harbors where there are no fortifications. This last remark is peculiarly applicable to the Southern coast, where there are numerous harbors on the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, and not a fort, from Charleston to Mobile, in a condition to fire a gun. In the event of a war with France or Great Britain, the fortifications at Pensacola, and perhaps others, might be seized and held by the enemy, or any of our unprotected harbors might be entered by fleets of armed steamers loaded with black troops from the West Indies to annoy and plunder the country. The Northern portion of the Atlantic coast, where such vast sums have been expended to place it in a state of defence, would by no means be secure against the rapid movements of such an enemy. The harbor of New York itself might be entered through the inlet at Amboy and Staten Island Sound, and the fortifications at the Narrows entirely avoided. The city might be sacked or laid under contribution before a sufficient force could be collected to prevent the approach or escape of so formidable an enemy; and it is seriously to be feared that there is not a harbor on the whole coast, however well defended against the sailing ships of an enemy, that these steamers might not enter, by avoiding the forts or passing them in the night. If this is true, it must be perceived that not only our commerce, but our cities, with all their wealth, would be at the mercy of an enemy employing a force so rapid and certain in its movements. It, therefore, becomes a question of the most urgent and vital importance to the People and Government of the United States how they can soonest and best provide the means of meeting this new and powerful auxiliary in maritime war. The employment of a home squadron, as recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, must be justly regarded as not only the best means of meeting any sudden emergency that may arise, but of leading to such ulterior measures as may be found necessary to give to our commerce and seacoast the greatest possible security.

As connecting itself immediately with this subject and calling for the most vigilant course of policy on the part of the Government of the United States, the committee beg leave to call the attention of the House to the measures now being adopted by Great Britain to keep afloat and actively employed on our Northern coast and in the West Indies a large number of steamers of the largest class; many of them with their guns on board, and the others at all times ready to receive them.

Some time since, a contract was made with that Government by Mr. Cunard and his associates to carry the Royal mail from Liverpool to Halifax for the sum of sixty thousand pounds sterling, or $291,600 per annum. In compliance with this contract, four steamers have been constructed and placed on the line, of twelve hundred tons burden and 450 horse power each. These vessels leave Liverpool and Halifax every fortnight, and perform the trip across the Atlantic each way with great certainty in twelve days. These steamers are commanded by officers of the Royal Navy, and are to be at all times subject to the orders of Government. So great have been not only the facilities afforded to commerce and intercourse, but saving to the revenue in the cost of carrying the mail, that it is now proposed to double the number of steamers, that they may leave their respective ports every week instead of every fortnight. The London Journal of Commerce says: "Under the old packet system, between Falmouth and Halifax, by the gun brigs, the expense to Government was about forty thousand pounds sterling annually more than the receipts of postage. By the line of Cunard's steam ships, a balance of twenty thousand pounds appears already to the credit side of the Atlantic mails." This line has been extended to Boston.

On the 20th March, 1840, a contract was entered into between the Commissioners of the Admiralty and "the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company," for conveying "all her Majesty's mails" from such port in the British channel as the commissioners shall prescribe, to the West India islands, the coast of South America, Mexico, and the United States, touching and delivering the mails at the ports specified on the map annexed to this report, on which are traced the various lines of communication to be established in pursuance of the contract. The company is bound to "provide, maintain, keep seaworthy, and in complete repair and readiness," for the purpose of conveying the mails, "a sufficient number—not less than fourteen—of good, substantial, and efficient steam vessels, of such construction and strength as to be fit and able to carry guns of the largest calibre now used on board of Her Majesty's steam vessels of war." To adopt from time to time, and at all times, such changes or improvements in construction, machinery, armament, and rigging, as the commissioners may require. To carry a certain number of Government officers and men, at a stipulated price, and at all times to hold their vessels subject to the orders of such officer as may be placed on board to assume command. This company is to receive two hundred and forty thousand pounds sterling per annum, which may, in certain events, be increased to three hundred and ten thousand, or to $1,388,860.

These steamers are all in rapid progress of construction. They are to be about 1,500 tons burden, and to receive engines of 500 horse power each. Those that have been launched are estimated to be in all respects equal to sixty-gun frigates. "Thus," it is said, "the country will be doubly served; and, while it pays to the mail company 240,000 pounds per annum for the transport of the mails, it will defray, by the same payment, the annual charges of the largest and most powerful steam fleet in the world, fully armed with the heaviest ordnance, to act as cruisers when required by the Government for that purpose." To which may, at any time, be added the steamers employed in Cunard's line, and those running from London and Bristol to New York. It is also said to be in contemplation to establish another line from some port in England to St. John's, New Brunswick, under a contract similar to that made with the Royal Mail Steampacket Company. All these lines will soon be in full operation and employ at least twenty-five, and perhaps thirty, steamers of the largest class and most approved construction; those on the southern line, and probably those on the northern lines also, having their guns on board. These steamers are to be commanded by officers of the Royal Navy, and to carry such number of officers and men as the Government under certain regulations, may require, who will thus derive all the necessary instruction to enable them to command and manage vessels of this description. Of the fourteen designed to carry the West India mails, at least *ten* will be constantly employed in conveying them on the various lines as traced on the map hereto annexed; and it will be seen by reference to it that this formidable fleet will be at all times within three or four days' run of our Southern coast. In the event of a declaration of war by Great Britain against the United States, as she will, of course possess the information necessary to enable her to concentrate her forces, all the steamers in the West India mail service can be collected at any point on the southern coast by the time the declaration would be communicated to the President. Those employed on the Northern lines to New York and Boston, may commence hostilities before the least preparation can be made to meet them. Depots of coal are to be established at Halifax and at several ports in the West Indies, from whence these fleets can be supplied, and the prediction made some years since by an intelligent and experienced British officer, that their sailing ships of war would become coal carriers to their steamers, will be fulfilled.

There are, it is said, at this time, ten thousand black troops in the British West Indies, and that orders have recently been issued to increase the number to twenty-five thousand. Those troops are disciplined and commanded by white officers, and, no doubt, designed to form a most important portion of the force to be employed in any future contest that may arise between Great Britain and the United States; and, by reference to the map of the West India mail lines, it will be seen that, in our present defenceless condition, a force composed of armed steamers and troops of that description would not only give great annoyance to our coast, but most effectually and at once put a stop to all communication around Cape Florida, or through the passes of the West Indies, to or from the Gulf of Mexico, and, consequently, the commerce of the great valley of the Mississippi must fall into the hands of the enemy, or its vast productions, cut off from market, be rendered valueless.

France is pursuing a course of policy in every respect similar to that of Great Britain. The last official register of her navy shows that she then had thirty-seven armed steamers, carrying heavy guns, equal in all respects, if not superior, to those of any other nation. The sudden appearance of one of them, some two years ago, in the harbor of Baltimore, must be recollected by all. A law has recently been enacted authorizing the Government to establish a line of armed steamers from Havre to New York, on the plan of the British West India mail line; and, surprising as it may seem, a number of gentlemen in Boston have actually sent in proposals to take the contract, if *that* city instead of N. York shall be inserted in it. Thus it will be perceived that our own merchants, driven by the laws of trade and intercourse, are about throwing the whole weight of their skill, enterprise, and capital into the hands of one of our great maritime rivals, for want of proper action and encouragement on the part of their own Government, and that the humiliating spectacle is likely to be presented of American merchants, who have excelled all others in commercial pursuits, being employed to support a naval force that may be directed against the cities in which they reside.

Under the old system of maritime war, our squadrons could be employed in the protection of our commerce and our flag abroad, without danger of aggression on our own coast, because the fleets of an enemy could no sooner approach to assail than our own return to defend us. But the introduction of steam power has effected such astonishing changes, that armaments on the most extensive scale are no longer to be considered as alone suited to the purposes of war, but the most formidable vessels the world has ever seen are to be employed in the transportation of the mail, passengers, and freight, to pass along the whole line of our coast, and into our ports, as familiarly as common trading ships. If these vessels can be rendered profitable in time of peace, the security they will render to persons and property, from the attacks of privateers and small armed vessels, will render them indispensable in time of war.

The system is yet in its infancy; and it is not in the power of the committee to say, with any degree of accuracy, how far it may be rendered useful to our commerce, or profitably connected with our navy; to what extent it may be made to support itself, or the policy of other Governments, and a proper regard for our own safety, may render its adoption [illegible] necessary. These are questions of the utmost importance to all portions of this widely extended country, and ought to be promptly and properly inquired into, and satisfactorily answered.

A gentleman of great respectability and much experience in commercial affairs, and particularly in steam navigation, has given it as his opinion that "contracts could be made immediately for lines of four steamers from Boston to Havre, of four from New York to Liverpool, of three from Norfolk, via Charleston and Savannah, to Havana, and of three from New Orleans to Havana, by the guaranty of the Government of less than one million of dollars per annum, with a moral certainty of receiving back more than half of it, from postage on letters and papers, *immediately*, and the whole in a few years." This arrangement would keep equipped and officered for immediate service at least fourteen steam frigates, without the annual charge for repairs, manning, victualling, &c. &c. This system would bring to the aid of the Government all the energy, skill, and economy of individuals who will, in enterprises of this nature, always surpass it.

From what has been stated, it must, in the opinion of the committee, be perceived that a powerful squadron has become as necessary for our protection at home as the employment of our ships of war has hitherto been, or may hereafter be, for the protection of our flag and commerce abroad. This squadron ought at once to be established, and from time to time increased, as the means placed at command of the Department may permit, and the various objects connected with it, as pointed out in the report of the Secretary, may best be promoted and attained.

For this purpose, the committee report herewith a bill appropriating the amount asked for by the Secretary, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to enquire into the expediency of aiding individuals or companies in the establishment of lines of armed steamers between some of our principal Northern and Southern ports, and to foreign ports; to advertise for proposals for the establishment of such lines as he may deem most important and practicable; and to report to this House at the next session of Congress.

Duelling.—The practice of duelling is fast falling into the contempt it deserves. In the South and West it is getting into disrepute. A part of the press of Louisiana has denounced it in unmeasured terms; the last appeal to it in Kentucky was such as to make a laughing stock of those engaged in it; and in Illinois the law is about to take hold of it, and in a right manner, by making the first examples, of those who have station and power.—The following paragraph is from the Alton Telegraph, of the 26th ult. Its spirit is much to our liking.

New York Express.

Warning to Duellists.—At the late term of the Sangamon Circuit Court, bills of indictment were preferred by the Grand Jury against the Hon T. W. Smith, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, John A. McClernand, Esq. Representative from Gallatin county, and Dr. E. H. Herriman, of Springfield; the first for sending a challenge, the second for accepting said challenge. A capias has been issued in each of these cases, returnable on the fourth Monday of July next; at which time we trust the parties will be tried, and if guilty, convicted. Under our laws, the penalty is, fine in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars; and the party convicted, in addition thereto, is rendered incapable of holding or being elected to any office of profit, trust or emolument, either civil or military, under the government of this State. The *prime pals*, in this case, are both gentlemen occupying high and responsible stations—the former in the Judicial the latter in the Legislative department of our State government—and if guilty, should be made salutary examples of.

The following story is found in a letter from Mrs. Adams to Mrs. Cranch. In this age of pills and lotions and cosmetics and humbug, we should think the "Tuscarora rice" might furnish a hint for a profitable speculation to some solemn, long-legged, sharp faced, calculating Yankee.

"O, pray, by the next opportunity, send me a peck of Tuscarora rice. Let it be sifted. I want it only to scour my hands with. "Tuscarora rice," say you, "why, I suppose she means Indian meal."—Very true, my dear sister, but I will tell you a good story about this rice. An ancestor of a family who now hold their heads very high, is said to have made their fortune by it. The old grand dame went out to America, when its productions were not much known here, and returned in rather indigent circumstances. After some time, knowing the taste in all ages for cosmetics, she made out a pompous advertisement of a costly secret which she possessed for purifying and beautifying the complexion—nothing less than the "Tuscarora rice" at a guinea an ounce. The project took like the "Olympian dew" at this day, and barrel after barrel was disposed of at the moderate price before mentioned, till one fatal day, a sailor, whose wife had procured one quarter of an ounce, was caught in the very act of using it. The sailor very roughly threw away the darling powder upon which his wife exclaimed that he had ruined her, as she could procure no more, there being an unusual scarcity at that time. The fellow examined the paper and swore it was nothing but Indian meal, and that he would bring her two barrels for a guinea, the next voyage he went. Upon this, the imposture was discovered, and the good woman had to decamp.

The Georgia Railroad is finished and in operation from Augusta to Madison, a distance of 184 miles. The continuation above Madison to the chartered limit at Decatur, a distance of 67½ miles—where it will unite with the Western and Atlantic Railroad, by which it will be connected with the Tennessee river, is estimated to cost $1,215,091 90. The gross profits of the road in use for the year ending 31st of March 1841, have been $158,225 11; expenditures $67,283 34; net profits $90,941 77—equal to 6 per cent. on the cost of the Road now in use.

Mr. Thomas Sergeant, of Nahant, gives notice that the Sea Serpent appeared at that fashionable watering place on Friday last. The annunciation does not come in the form of an affidavit, as we believe the "two Justices in Gloucester" had gone "a clamming," and were not to be had; but Mr. Sergeant, we believe, is a respectable man, and we dare say the statement is just as true as any of those which have preceded it, and just as much so as if it had been sworn to before Justice *Story* himself. The "protuberances" were all upon the creature's back as usual. This fact, we take it, is enough to satisfy the most sceptical.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

A man was recently tried in Illinois for stealing Brandon bank notes. The jury found him guilty of the *height of meanness*, but as the offence was not punishable by either statute or criminal law, the prisoner was discharged.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

GOOD NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The following letter, from a sure hand, communicates intelligence, which will diffuse joy throughout the Whig ranks of the Union. All Whig difficulties, we infer, are happily adjusted, and the great party will move on harmoniously to the completion of those reforms for which it was elevated to power. United, nothing can resist its march—it may lay its foundations as deep and broad as it chooses in the popular confidence, and fix the date to its own supremacy. Instead of being weakened by internal dissensions—it may now go forth conquering and to conquer, whilst an adversary is left upon whom to make a foray:

Correspondence of the Whig.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

Messrs. Editors—Permit me to congratulate you, and through you, the country, on the auspicious signs of the times. When I wrote to you last, I stated that I thought the prospects were brightening, and I am now happy to say that my anticipations are in a fair way of being realized. The Distribution bill will pass the Senate, and no one can doubt the success of the Loan Bill. I now state it unhesitatingly, that a bank bill, acceptable to the great body of the Whig party, will not only be passed, but will become the law of the land! Mark this prediction, and if it be not fulfilled, then may I (as an old friend of mine not very prodigally endowed with intellect is fond to say) forfeit my reputation as a man of superior sagacity! I need not give you the particulars now, but you may rest satisfied as to the result.

The harmony of the Whig party is restored, and the most fraternal feeling prevails amongst them. Even the revision of the tariff in regard to which much feeling was anticipated, will be adjusted to the satisfaction of all parts of the country. "The union of the Whigs for the sake of the union" is now literally the motto of the party, and they move on as a band of brothers. God be praised for this glorious result! His over-ruling Providence has guarded us from dissensions, and will lead us on to the consummation of our brightest hopes!

Congress will probably adjourn in about four weeks, and I trust the members will then go home to return to their constituents, to exhibit the reason for a welcome plaudit, "well done, good and faithful servants."

If there is any thing in this letter in conflict with what I have said to you on former occasions, do not attribute the fault to me but to the change in the character of the scenes which I describe. The political kaleidoscope has been constantly presenting, and at every turn exhibiting new features and circumstances and forms. As the panorama of events, I was [illegible] the changing [illegible] correct idea of the existing [illegible]

This letter is [illegible] You may regard it as a [illegible] and I now close it as I [illegible] gratulations to you and to the country on the [illegible] rious prospects!

Tell Mr. Ritchie, in [illegible] are bright and bright [illegible] lingers in the lap of spring. [illegible] and tobacco"—"cotton is king" [illegible] mise—every thing [illegible] words! If he desires [illegible] whisper in its ear [illegible] L. A. W.

We have to congratulate our readers on the action of the House of Representatives upon another of the necessary measures of the present session, being the bill authorizing a loan to supply the deficiencies [illegible] in the Treasury by the late Administration to meet the public engagements. The bill passed the House yesterday, by a vote of 124 yeas to 93 nays; a vote which is calculated to inspire the warmest confidence with the perhaps any other [illegible] ring the present session. [illegible] Whigs did not vote against [illegible] majority is sufficiently large to show that the general principles of the Whig party are not in danger of being [illegible] ration from it of a few [illegible] ing from the general [illegible] tions. The *Loan Bill* was [illegible] field, was the issuing [illegible] thered that the Whig [illegible] presentatives will [illegible] measure which [illegible] his suffrage [illegible] of duties devolving [illegible]

National Intelligencer.

During the progress of the discussion of the Land Bill in the House of Representatives, Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, delivered an able and [illegible] which is spoken of very highly by those who heard it. He contended that the question involved the leading doctrines of the State rights party, and on that ground alone, should receive the general support of the House.—His reply to Mr. McKean's questions about the aristocracy of the Land Bill is said to have been felicitous and full of good humored satire.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The best joke we have lately met with is to be found in the New York *New Era* of Monday, in which the bill before Congress to make provision for *paying*, in part, the debt entailed upon the country by the last Administration, is called "a law to *create* a national debt!" We say, to pay the debt "in part;" for it is in part only. The fourth instalment due to the States under the deposite act is as much a part of the debt created by that Administration as even the floating Treasury notes; for the money, to the amount of nine millions of dollars, was *in the Treasury* to pay that instalment when the last Administration came into power, and would have been paid to the States if the Executive had not *borrowed* it for other purposes. *It is yet due to the States, and ought to be paid to them.* Add that sum, with the amount due to Indians for their funds used by the General Government for its own purposes, and the outstanding and unascertained debt of the Florida war, and the amount of debt which the last Administration has left to the Whigs the duty of providing for will exceed thirty millions of dollars.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Fiscal Bank.—It is stated in the Patriot that at an informal meeting of the Whig members of the House of Representatives, held at the Capitol, the attendance being unusually full, on Tuesday evening, the Committee on the Currency were instructed to report to the House a *Bank Bill*, similar to Mr. Clay's project, and particularly as regards the branching power. There was only one dissentient voice in the meeting.

The New Hampshire Patriot "prays" that the country may be delivered from a Bank and Whig misrule. It is cheering to [illegible] a lot o foss-*prays* for anything.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

It seems to us somewhat surprising that there should be such diversity of opinion as to the true condition of the Treasury, when that condition is susceptible of such easy illustration as the following:

The amount of Treasury notes undreemed by settlement of accounts, and therefore outstanding, [illegible] on the 1st January, 1841, was	$4,866,816
Par amount of outstanding appropriations "*Ink Lists*" on 1st January, 1841, was	12,366,265
The *actual* amount of *Debt and liabilities* on 1st January, 1841, was	$17,273,081
The amount of appropriations of all kinds made at the last session of the twenty-sixth Congress for the service of the year 1841, was	19,719,095
The actual amount of *Debt and Liabilities Unpaid*, 1st January and 4th March, 1841, was	$36,992,176
The amount of *revenue* received between 1st January and 4th March, 1841, including the balance in the Treasury on 1st January, 1841, as appears by the Treasury Report of 21 June, and including also an amount received from the Bank of the United States, was	3,927,727
Which, deducted, leaves the amount of *Debts and Liabilities on 4th March*, 1841.	33,064,449
This amount is chargable upon revenue accruing and to be received *after* 4th March, 1841, of which it is estimated there will be received between 4th March and the end of the year, (per Treasury Report.)	14,870,000
Which, deducted, leaves the probable amount of debts and liabilities on 1st January, 1842,	$18,194,449
To which should be added, for interest on Treasury notes to be issued during the year, probably	390,000
Making the sum of	$18,604,449

This sum will be diminished or increased exactly as the revenue which may have been received between the 4th March and 31st December shall be greater or less than the amount estimated. Now, whatever portion of this may be required to be met during the year 1841 can only be met by borrowing money or by *deferring payments* by means of Treasury notes.

The appropriations which may be made at the extra session are not included in the foregoing statement, but must be added to make the aggregate for the entire year.

As to the choice of modes for supplying this deficiency, between Treasury Notes and a temporary Loan, it strikes us with wonder that there should be any difference of opinion. A Treasury note is as much an evidence of public debt as a certificate of Government stock for the same amount; and the idea of resorting to Treasury Notes to avoid a Public Debt is about as rational as that of taking poison to escape a natural death. What would be thought of the wisdom of any man in private life who, having occasion for money for a term of eight years, and being able to borrow it for that term at a low rate of interest, should prefer borrowing it for a year only, by issuing mere promissory notes, knowing that at the end of the year he would have no means of meeting those engagements but by issuing another batch of promissory notes, to be again renewed at the end of the next and succeeding years?

Analogous to such conduct will be that of Government, with an ascertained deficit in the Treasury, supplying it by a resort to temporary expedients. In this light at least the matter has always appeared to us.

Of the whole amount of these *Liabilities*, for instance, the sum of probably nine or ten millions of dollars will remain *unprovided for* on the 1st of January next, and further amount of payments will be *deferred* by the sale of outstanding Treasury Notes, say six millions of dollars, *minus* the amount of Treasury Notes which may in the mean time be received in payment of dues to the Government. The apparent deficit for *the current year*, therefore, is only say $2,500,000, together with the amount of appropriations made at this session, and to be expended *within the year*, suppose $2,500,000, added to the amount of Treasury Notes which may be received in payments at the Treasury up to January 1, 1842. So that, of the Loan of Twelve Millions of Dollars proposed to be authorized, it may not be necessary, within the remainder of the present year, to borrow more than five millions of dollars. Great part of the residue of the loan, however, if not the whole of it, may, and probably will, be required for the service of the Government early in the next year.

MR. CLAY.—In a debate on an amendment to the Bankrupt Bill, in the Senate, Mr. Woodbury, in support of some position of his own, took from his drawer and read a part of Mr. Clay's speech against the rechartering of the first Bank of the United States in 1811. This drew from Mr. Clay the following eloquent vindication of his course in subsequently supporting such an institution:—

Mr. Clay thought the Senator seemed to entertain a peculiar predilection for the speech of 1811. He wished the Senator had as much respect for another speech of his, delivered in 1816. With respect to the speech delivered in 1811, he would say, once for all, to his friends, for his party, and posterity, that he had voted against a Bank at that time on honest convictions. But what was the difference between 1811 and 1816? At the latter period came the war debt, with a ruined Treasury, that war could not be carried on without the aid of Banks; he had changed his opinion in favor of a Bank, and there stood recorded all his reasons for doing so, and he was willing to be judged by the country and by posterity. When the charter came up in the other House, he was in a position where he need not have disclosed his opinions, and if he had been cunning he would not say deceived, he might have concealed his opinions, as others had done; but he preferred to open his bosom, lay bare his heart, and give to his country and to his constituents his reasons for the change in his mind had undergone—a change which had been in common with Madison, with Governors Barbour and Pleasants of Virginia, and all the illustrious statesmen with whom it had been his good fortune to act. Does the Senator understand it now? (said Mr. C.) Can he appreciate it? Can he reach that standard, to be able to admit that a change made in common with all the patriots of the age could take place without any sinister motive? Let the Senator from New Hampshire read the speech of 1816 and answer it if he can, if he dare. Mr. C. went on to explain at length the reasons which actuated him.

Mr. Woodbury said it required no eloquence to let the world know that the Senator had changed—that was apparent enough; but he must be permitted to say that he had read both speeches of the Senator, and gave a decided preference to that of 1811.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

COLLECTORS.

John N. Sherburne, Portsmouth, N. Hamshire.
Henry Addison, Georgetown, District of Columbia.
James G. Hampton, Bridgeton, New Jersey.
Henry W. Kinsman, Newburyport, Mass.
Charles W. Kelso, Presque Isle, Pa.
Charles M. Smith, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Moses Shaw, Wiscasset, Me.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Thomas M. Clark, Newburyport, Mass.
John McClintock, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

SURVEYORS.

George H. Cockrell, Dumfries, Virginia.
Robert Edmonds, Carter's Creek, Virginia.
Elkanah French, Bristol, Rhode Island.
Henry Curtis, Madisonville, Louisiana.
Martin Frasure, Swansborough, N. C.
Stephen Daniels, Salem, Mass.
William Pelham, Surveyor General for Arkansas.

LAND OFFICERS.

REGISTERS.

William Polk, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
William T. Noel, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

RECEIVERS.

Samuel Lewis, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
Wm. G. Armstrong, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
Jeremiah Grover, Winemac, Indiana.

MARSHALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gervais Fontenot, for the Western District of Louisiana.
Pennos Adams, for the District of Ohio.
Wm. B. Blackburn, for the District of Kentucky.

POSTMASTERS.

William Jones at Washington, D. C.
William Delaws, at New Orleans.
Platt B. Fairchild, at Ogdensburg, N. Y.
William Stuart, at Chicago, Illinois.
Charles L. Porter, at Hartford, Conn.

Charles Anthony, Attorney of the United States for the District of Ohio.

Captains Wm. M. Crane and David Canner, to be Commissioners of the Navy Board.

Fitch W. Taylor, Thompson S. Harris, and Chas. H. Alden, to be Chaplains in the Navy.

Jackson Morton, to be Navy Agent for the port of Pensacola, Florida.

Timothy Upham, to be Navy Agent for the port of Portsmouth, N. H.

CALHOUN CORNERED AGAIN.

Mr. Rives, in his recent speech on the Bank Bill (which we shall publish in our next,) proved by the *Journal* that Mr. John *Consistency* Calhoun, in the year 1840, distinctly declared that Congress had the power to incorporate a *National Bank in the District of Columbia*, and moved to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means "to inquire into the expediency of establishing a *National Bank in the District of Columbia*."

Who would have thought it? But Mr. *Calhoun* never changed an opinion in his life. Not he!! *He* has been even *more* true than the needle to the pole; for *he* has never even had a "variation" to allow for. Well may he exclaim, "O consistency, thou art a jewel!!!"—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

FROM FLORIDA.

PILATKA, July 7, 1841.

DEAR SIR:—I am truly sorry to say the news has just arrived here of the death of 2d Lieut. J. R. B. Lancaster of the 1st Infantry, who was struck by lightning on the 5th inst. at Chrystal river, while sleeping in the stern of a sail boat, and instantly killed; two soldiers were struck at the same time, but have recovered.

Cavallier arrived at Tampa on the 6th inst.—*Hostilities are suspended* and the Chief is now sending [illegible] with him. He promised that in the end I do should be done towards exhausting the Indians to emigrate. His talk was sent by messengers to the hostiles, and the hopes are based that it may have a favorable effect.

P. S.—The Western mail just in.—10 P. M.

In great haste,

Yours truly.

PILATKA, (E. F.) July 7, 1841.

On the night of the 27th ult. a party of Indians [illegible] in the Waccahoota settlements, a large number of cattle and horses. Early next morning [illegible] belonging to the 7th Regiment of Infantry, stationed at Waccahoota, Micanopy and Fort Wacahoota, were in motion after the marauders—they formed a junction at Post No. 2, Capt. Hawkins, of the 7th, the senior officer, assuming the command took the trail of the cattle and followed it upwards of 60 miles, passing several camps, which in their hurried flight they had left, discovered them on Ocklawaha river, about 15 miles, when the troops came up to a large Camp, and found slaughtered, upwards of forty head of beeves—the meat undergoing the process of sun drying, for packing; the Indians having just left, the troops took their trail, and after proceeding six miles further, in a dense scrub, came up to the main camp of the enemy, but had the mortification to find it had been but a few minutes also abandoned; but with such haste as to leave all their packs behind, containing wearing apparel, cooking utensils and even Sub-Treasury funds—*specie*. The troops, after destroying every thing of value in this camp and following the enemy until they lost all traces of him, returned to where the Indians had made their slaughter house and burnt upwards of ten thousand pounds of beef. On emerging from the scrub, a squaw with two children was discovered, and captured. She gives the information, that this camp was Halleck Tustenuggee's, who had 20 warriors, and 30 squaws with him, and that if the Indian had not seen the troops at the time he did, and given such timely notice, all must have been captured; but as it was, by taking every thing they had, the enemy would be greatly distressed. The troops returned to their different posts on the 3d inst. greatly reduced by sickness, from the severity of the march, and the extreme sultriness of the weather.

Death of a Hero.—Gen. Samuel Dale, one of the bravest of the pioneers of the South West, died at his residence in Lauderdale County, Mississippi, on the 23d of April. A writer in the Natchez Free Trader, relates the following incidents in his life:—

"As a scout—a pilot to the emigrants who blazed the first path through the Creek nation, from Georgia to the Tombigbee, with arms in their hands; and subsequently, as a spy among the Spaniards at Pensacola, and as a partisan officer during the most sanguinary epochs of the late war—present at every butchery—remarkable for their breadth 'escapes;' for caution and coolness in desperate emergencies; for exhibitions of gigantic personal strength, and undaunted moral courage—his story is studded over with spirit-stirring incidents, unsurpassed by any thing in legend or history.—His celebrated *Canoe fight*, where, unaided, in the middle of the Alabama, then in its spring flood, he fought seven warriors with clubbed rifles and killed them all, and rowed to shore with the corpse of his last antagonist under his feet, would be thought fabulous, if it had not been witnessed by twenty soldiers standing near the bank, who not having a boat, could render him no assistance.

Some years ago he was attacked by two warriors who shouted their warhoop as he was kneeling down to drink, and made a rush at him with their tomahawks—He knited them both, and though bleeding from five wounds he retraced their trail nine miles, crept stealthily to their camp, brained three sleeping warriors, and cut the thongs of a female prisoner, who lay by their side. While in this act, however, a fourth sprang upon him from behind a log. Taken at such a disadvantage, and exhausted by the loss of blood, he sank under the serpent-grasp of the savage, who with a yell of triumph, drew his knife, and in a few moments would have closed the contest. At that instant, however, the woman drove a tomahawk deep into the head of the Indian, and thus preserved the life of her deliverer."

THE LAST SAD CEREMONY.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE, JULY 8.

Our citizens yesterday morning rendered their last honors to the earthly remains of their late friend and fellow-citizen, Wm. Henry Harrison. The hearse which bore the body from the residence of Col. Taylor to the steamboat that conveyed it to North Bend was preceded by the Company of Dragoons and the several military companies which arrived from the Louisville Encampment in time to join in the procession, and followed by relatives and personal friends of the deceased, by the Committee which had brought it from Washington, the Committee of Forty which had been appointed to make arrangements for the obsequies, the City Council, Officers and Soldiers of the late war, Judges and officers of the Superior and Common Pleas Courts, members of the Bar, Odd Fellows, Firemen, other Associations, and large numbers of citizens in an individual capacity.

The procession moved to solemn music from the residence of Col. Taylor, on Sixth street west, to Race, thence south to Fourth, thence east to Broadway, thence down Broadway to the wharf, and on the wharf to the steamboat Raritan, which lay at the foot of Main; and the pavements, and doors, and windows of the houses for the whole of this distance were crowded with persons, numbering doubtless from 18,000 to 20,000, who had assembled to have a last look, as it passed, of the coffin which enclosed the body of the venerated dead.

The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 8th, evening, has the following notice of the final ceremonies connected with the interment of the remains of President Harrison, and of the spot where they are deposited:

"*The Tomb.*—The steamboat Raritan which conveyed the hearse and committees yesterday, arrived at North Bend about 2 P. M. It was intended to have the services at the grave strictly private. The zeal and excitement of the public could not however be repressed. Three other steamboats left the wharf at the same time, and on the ground thousands of people [illegible] ascending country [illegible] All were [illegible] the spot where the body of their late [illegible] to be laid.

The spot was most peculiarly well selected. It is a sort of mound, separated from the hill by a ravine, about a hundred yards back from the river, and elevated above it some fifty or sixty feet. The river here makes a curve, and from a great distance above and below, the stranger who shall pass on the waters of the Ohio, may view in the distance the Tomb of Harrison.

The services at the grave were performed jointly by the Rev. Dr. Wilson and the Rev. Mr. Brooks. The body was deposited in a vault, there to await the last trumpet call.

By Ohio's descending wave,
His country's voice shall bless the grave.
——— ——— And there
Imperial Honor's assful bosom,
Shall point his lonely bed!

Delinquent Subscribers.—We advise all delinquent subscribers to newspapers to take advantage of the present warm weather, and pay off their old scores. They have no idea how much more cool and comfortable they will feel after they have paid the Printers. We should think that the feelings of a delinquent subscriber to a newspaper would be intolerable in warm weather.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

A Lock which defies Robbers.—The New York Commercial notices the exhibition of Mr. Andrews of that city, of the most ingenious contrivance ever devised for fastening a door. The Commercial says:—"It is unquestionable that this lock can in no other be forced—unless perhaps by a sledge hammer—picked, opened with a false key, nor even with the true key, save by the same combination, out of many thousands, by which it was locked. Not only burglars, but ingenious locksmiths, have tried their patience and skill upon it, but in vain. The security it affords is perfect. No impression on wax can possibly be taken of its interior; and if an impression is made from the key, and a false key made, or even if the key is lost, and falls into the hands of a dishonest person, the measures guarded by the lock are still in safety. The most powerful instrument known among burglars for breaking locks—and they have them of tremendous power—can do nothing more with this lock than break away a portion of the interior, the absence of which only *increases* the difficulty of forcing it. In a word, the lock never has been, and cannot be, violated."

The vaults of the Exchange Bank are secured with these locks.

Horses.—Last week, a dray horse on the Neck, after a hard drive, was unharnessed to refresh himself by a roll. While rolling with his legs in the air, the cracking of a bone was twice distinctly heard. It was found that by some muscular convulsion, one of his legs was broken in two places; and as an act of humanity, he was shot. We have heard of a powerful man breaking his own arm by the contraction of the muscles, in striking at an antagonist whom the blow did not reach; but this is the first instance we have heard of a similar fracture among quadrupeds. Probably previous over work had caused morbid and violent muscular action.

We once marked a fine sorrel belonging to Mr. B——, in B——, who day after day amused himself with a practical joke on some hogs. He would, while grazing on the green with them, edge cautiously and watchfully [illegible], until he got them between himself and the river bank, and then suddenly backing his ears, and whinnowing, he would dash at them, and drive them over the bluff; and as they went rolling and scrambling to the water's edge, he would look over the brink to see the fun, with a silent horselaugh. We have heard of horselaughs, but never saw one executed by a horse before or since. The hogs, never seeming to understand the joke, exposed themselves often to its repetition; and as often as they did so, he repeated the same sly approach, and sudden rush, until he seemed perfect in his tactics, and never wary of his fun. Other horses are trained to do clever things, but that was an original genius. There was something human in it.

Charleston Mercury.

The Texan Minister, Judge Webb, who proceeded some months ago for Mexico, was not permitted to land at Vera Cruz, but was rudely ordered off.

A CARD.

In the last number of the "Carolina Gazette," printed at Salem, in this State, we find the subjoined communication to the Editors:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 10, 1841.

To the Editors of the Gazette:—In the proceedings of the House of Representatives, you will find my name recorded against the passage of the bill to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands amongst the States, and to grant pre-emption rights. Without stopping to point out the great objections to the provisions of this bill, as compared with that of 1833, for which I voted, it is now merely my purpose to say, that, in giving this vote, I have but conformed to my repeated declarations during the late canvass, that before withdrawing this source of revenue from the Treasury, I would look to the payment of the heavy debt entailed upon the nation by the last administration. To meet this indebtedness, we are, at the very moment of surrendering our income from the Public Lands, asked to borrow twelve millions of dollars, and to increase the tax on imports to meet the current expenses of the Government. Greatly do I regret that the present ruinous condition of our finances, has prevented my sanctioning a measure, the main principles of which I have often advocated before my constituents.

Very truly yours,
A. H. SHEPPERD.

The "One Hour" Rule.—Of the minor acts of the Extra Session, this is destined to become the most famous. The amusing manner in which it brought Mr. Pickens to a halt, and made him roar like Falstaff's bull-calf, "*My God, has my hour come!*" would of itself give it notoriety. But it possesses intrinsic merits, and will commend itself to popular approbation. It has been the means of passing two important bills, the Distribution, and Loan Bills, through the House of Representatives, in ten days—when but for it, those bills would have required, probably, as many weeks. If faction cannot be made to hide its head in the Senate by any other means, the experiment should be made of it in that body.

Richmond Whig.

The most uncongenial man to me in the world is a little great politician full of windy words. In the Legislature of Connecticut, a body remarkable for short speeches and efficient action, a young lawyer once took it into his head to make a set speech. He commenced early in the day, continued till dinner time, resumed in the afternoon, and went on till the dusk of the evening, when he closed in a very solemn impressive tone. An old member of the Legislature then arose, and proposed that they should "sing a hymn and close the meeting!" That young lawyer never attempted to preach again during the session.

On Saturday last, the Hon. John Davis, District Judge of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, resigned that office, the duties of which he had worthily discharged during a period of forty years.

The Missourians are a little green. It seems they have prohibited the selling of wooden clocks, by the Yankees, in that State; so Jonathan "*leases*" his time pieces for ninety-nine years.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Crops.—In this immediate vicinity, the warm weather of the few past weeks and the seasonable rains have brought out the corn handsomely, so that, should the balance of the season be propitious, our farmers will have no reason to complain at the ingathering. The Rice growing on the Cape Fear, with scarcely an exception, looks at this time remarkably well.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The Georgia schoolmasters have certainly been 'abroad,' if the last census is to be depended on, and they ought to go home and go to work as speedily as possible. It appears that the number of white persons over the age of twenty years in that State, who can neither read nor write, is 80,784!

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

July 9.—Schr. Charles E. Thorn from New York. 10.—Spanish Steamer Cardenas from Matanzas. 13.—Schrs. Ledenia & Eliza from Philadelphia. Brig William at Quarantine.

DEPARTURES.

July 9.—Schrs. Wm. Hart for New York. Charles E. Thorn for do., Regulus for do., Norway for Boston. 10.—Brig Crusader for St. Thomas; Schrs. Charles for Havana, Constellation for Georgetown, Venus for Philadelphia. Br. Schr. Margaret for Nassau, N. P. 12.—Spanish Steamer Cardenas for Philadelphia. 13.—Schr. Julia for New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JULY 21.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Lime,		$2½ a $2½
Bitter apple,	45 a 50	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	6¼ a 7½	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	70 a 75
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	7½ a 10½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 11
Corn,	55 a 60	Lump,	16
Cheroots,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, P. P.	17	Salt,	06 a 75
Flour,	85 a $6	Sack,	$1 90 a $2½
Feathers,	25 a 37½	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tin, box,	$13½
Hides, green	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 20
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lead,	7 a 8	Wool,	15 a 20
Flat Shoeing,	Fayetteville manufacture,	8	cts. pr. yd.
¾	ditto	ditto,	6	ditto,

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 14.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, Viz—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 25; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 25 a 4 00; Corn 65 a 70; Salt, coarse, 27 a 55, Rice 3 25 a 3 50.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine sold on Monday at 2 06, but on yesterday only 2 03 was offered, with an indifference among purchasers.

Lumber.—No sales reported.

Timber.—Some few sales of Mill timber from 5 to 6 dollars per M.

Bacon.—Very dull of sale in large lots.

Corn.—Market almost bare. An up-country cargo brought 70 cents, cash, a few days since. Any reasonable quantity would now meet with ready sale.

Rice.—The advance of last week is fully maintained. Sales of small parcels at $3 50.

Flour.—Rather scarce and inclined upwards.

CHERAW MARKET—July 13.

Bacon 7 a 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 10½; Corn 50; Flour 5 00 a 5 20; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 10 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Charleston 7¼ to 10¾. Bacon 4 to 11. Flour 6 to 6 50.

Total receipts of cotton 1,564,247 bales, against 2,090,197 to same time last year.

Cotton at New York 8 to 10½. Flour 5 25 to 5 50. Corn 67 to 69.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1841.

CONGRESS.—The House of Repre[illegible] appears disposed to redeem its character, within the last week, passed several bills, more than all has passed a rule to confine speeches hour, thereby not only correcting the great evil obliging the people to pay several thousand for a single speech, (perhaps not worth cents after they have paid for it) but introducing better style of speeches. A man who has hour to speak in, will endeavor to make the that hour; to seize the strong points of his and put them in the most pointed and concise gnage. He will not go back to the time of the uge, or the Creation, as is the manner of a gressman who has the whole day before him. Judge Marshall is said to have remarked to a yer who was addressing an argument to the Court, he must "take it for granted that the knows some things." The Congressman is wise be obliged to take it for granted that his ates know some things, and he will confine to those things which they may not know congratulate the House and the country on doption of so salutary a rule.

The Senate is far behind the House in spatch of business, but after the Bank Bill has been disposed of, that body too will go ahead. are sorry to learn that within a few days the bility of the bill being passed is doubted at ington. The difficulty is in the Senate. We not desire the present creation of a Bank, cause we doubted either the constitutionality usefulness of such an institution, but because thought this not exactly the time.) But having been introduced, we shall of course regret its failure.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we received the account of the very extraordinary proceedings and remarks in the House on Saturday, which will be found under the proper head. should be borne in mind, that this account is the Globe of Saturday night.—no Intelligencer than Saturday morning being at hand. If the Globe may have misrepresented the matter remains to be seen.

Messrs. Arnold and Mason are staunch Whigs and both above the suspicion of knowingly aught to the prejudice of their party. It is that they may have acted hastily, or upon information. If not, then we suppose the case of Mr. Arnold to be, that the President has his intention to veto, not only the Bank bill probably the other great measures of the session, Distribution and Loan Bills. If it be so, it has departed from those leading Whig principles virtue of which he came into power. They be even less odious than such a glaring attempt bring Executive influence to bear upon the action of Congress. Having denounced the use of such an influence by the late President, we per, for one, will not sanction it in Mr. Tyler, not a whit less odious now than then.

We await further developments, with some but more fear.

Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, of the Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army, who has for several years charged with the Command of the Arsenal process of erection at this place, has been ordered repair forthwith to Florida, to engage in the service now required in that region. His place is supplied, we understand, by Lieut. Wade of the same corps.

Capt. Bradford has acquired the respect and of this community, and his many friends part with him with deep regret. They are cheered, with the hope, that after having gathered all that "sland of flowers," he may be permitted to return, and complete a work with which he is identified, and which does him so much credit.

The following correspondence affords a private testimony of the respect in which Capt. Bradford is held:—

FAYETTEVILLE, July 17.

Capt. J. A. J. Bradford:

Dear Sir—It is with feelings of regret I learned, that the association which has existed between yourself and the citizens of this is about to be broken up, by an order to transfer to Florida. As a testimony of the high we entertain for you personally, and the your services as Commandant of the Arsenal was begun and has so far progressed under direction, we beg that you will accept of a Dinner, to be given at such time as will your convenience.

In behalf of our fellow citizens, we cannot to express the hope, that this interruption of intercourse will be temporary, and that you will return to complete a work which gives such evidence of architectural skill, and promises advantages to our State and immediate country.

Wishing you all manner of success in the field of action opened to you, we are,

Most respectfully,
Your ob't servants and friends,
THO. N. CAMERON,
JNO. W. SANDFORD,
JOSEPH BAKER,
PETER P. JOHNSON.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 17.

To Messrs. T. N. Cameron, J. W. Sandford, Baker, and P. P. Johnson, Esqrs.

Gentlemen—I acknowledge, with feelings of extreme sensibility, the receipt of your communication of to-day's date, tendering me the flattering compliment of a Public Dinner. Although I appreciate the feelings that have prompted its offer, I must nevertheless beg most respectfully to forego it. Since my connection with the service, I have ever endeavored faithfully to discharge the duties committed to my administration. To be informed that I have done so at this place, to the satisfaction of the people, is the highest gratification I can feel.

I beg you to be assured that I reciprocate most cordially, the personal feelings you are so kind to express for me, and to hope that when the time arrives I leave you to discharge, are over, I may be permitted to return to my present post, and renew the relations with you from which I have so long derived much real pleasure.

With much respect, I am, Gentlemen,
Your friend and obedient servant,
JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Captain U. S. A.

THE McLEOD CASE.—The Supreme Court of New York has decided, by the unanimous vote of the three judges, against the motion to discharge McLeod, which had been made on the ground that the offence with which he was charged was *international*, and not an individual offence. He has, consequently, remanded for trial. It is said that he will appeal to the Court of Errors of New York, (a body composed of the Senate of that State and from that Court, if its decision should be against him, to the Supreme Court of the U. States.

The Court gave no opinion upon the [illegible] points raised, because they were properly [illegible] to consider on the trial. They simply [illegible]

M'Leod having been charged by a grand Jury with murder and arson, he must be tried.

This decision has caused some anxiety. We have even heard it remarked that a declaration of war by Great Britain will be the immediate consequence; and there are rumors at Washington that Mr. Fox will demand the immediate release of McLeod, or on refusal, will leave the country. We have no fear of any such result at present, though the difficulties in the way of an amicable settlement are certainly increased, and a furious excitement will probably be created in the British provinces and in England. Mr. McLeod, has, however, at least three chances of escape—The Court of Errors, and the Supreme Court, and the establishment of his innocence if his case comes to trial on its merits. In the mean time both nations will have leisure to reflect on the evils which hostilities would bring upon both, and possibly they may come to the conclusion that M'Leod is not worth fighting about—which is also the opinion of some folks of our acquaintance.

HOME SQUADRON.—Our readers doubtless recall the recommendation in the Report of Secretary Badger, at the commencement of the present Session, of the employment of a Squadron to protect our coast, which has been more neglected in that respect than most other parts of the world with which we have commerce. The subject was promptly taken up by Congress, referred to a Committee, and the Committee, through Mr. King of Georgia, has made a very able and interesting report which will be found on the first page of this paper. Many of the facts stated are truly startling, and calculated to excite contemplate with even more than ordinary interest the prospect of a war with any foreign power.

The National Intelligencer makes the following remarks on the popularity of Mr. Badger's recommendation, and the interesting nature of the report

We need not bespeak the attention of our readers and great cities to the report by Mr. King of Georgia, which appears in our columns to-day, upon the question of Mr. Secretary Badger for the establishment of a home squadron. We need not, because we do not remember any suggestion by a head of department that has ever been received with more general approbation than this has been by all parties—any thing to do with commerce or navigation. Our readers in the interior towns, and in the country, however, who cannot be supposed to be familiar with the subject as their fellow-citizens on the borders of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, will do well to read the report with some care, as it will afford them a light which cannot fail to satisfy them of the expediency of the measure proposed, which, we very like, will be ripened into a law during the present session of Congress."

MISSION TO ENGLAND.—The National Intelligencer states, on authority, that Mr. Badger has declined the nomination tendered him by the President. His reason is a private one, growing out of want of pecuniary means to encounter the expense.

ABOLITION.—Some Southern families are in the habit of taking their servants to the North, notwithstanding the impolicy of exposing them to so strong a temptation, and the certainty that if they once remain there, there is no law to prevent it, from their being *fugitive* slaves, because taken from their owners. A case of this kind occurred a few days ago at New Bedford, Mass. which produced a good deal of excitement, and was marked by some curious proceedings on the part of the abolitionists. A Mr. Ludham and lady, of Richmond, Va. were suddenly called, whilst on a visit to Old Point Comfort, to the death-bed of Mrs. Ludham's mother at New Bedford. In the hurry to obey the summons, a servant girl was necessarily taken along to take care of the children. After being in New Bedford a few days, the girl was taken from them, a writ of habeas corpus, when the death of her mother was momentarily looked for. She was carried to Boston, adjudged to be free, and has taken up her residence there for the present. We mention the circumstance to put Southern gentlemen on their guard, at this travelling season of the year.

Robert Raymond Reid, late Governor of Florida, died at Tallahassee on the 1st inst. of congestive fever. At the time of his death, his eldest daughter was at the point of death, his youngest child very ill, and his son-in-law, General Graham, also ill of the prevailing disease of the country.

Wm. M. Laurin, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Laurel Hill, Richmond County, N. C.

NEEDLESS PRECAUTION.—The two Editors of a Republican Whig Democrat, published in Columbia, S. C., having quarrelled and discontinued the publication of their paper, have each cautioned their subscribers against paying to the other. Their debtors are like a goodly number of ours, and might have saved themselves the trouble. We think some of ours to pay any body; for they will pay us.

INFORMATION WANTED—No. 1.

Joseph J. Fellow, has proved himself to be a veritable *Fellow*, by decamping from Sampson County, N. C. for parts unknown, leaving behind a debt due to this office for nearly four years subscription to the Observer. If any one will inform us where the said *Fellow* may be found, we will take care to make him known to his new neighbors. It was doubtless he whom the Poet had in mind when he wrote,

"Worth makes the man—want of it the *Fellow*."

Agent—N. B. Nicholson, of Hayneville, Lowndes County, Alabama, after having received the Observer for several years, now refuses to pay for it, on the ground that he did not order it, but that another ordered it sent to him. This may or may not be true. But true or false, we are swindled out of our pay, for we have no claim upon any one but himself. It is not our habit to hold any one, through whom a paper may be ordered, responsible, unless there was an assumption of responsibility, as there certainly was not in the case of Nicholson.

Once more.—John Singletary, at Elizabethtown, Carter county, Tennessee, has taken the Observer a long time, during which "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and as we have written repeatedly to the said John Singletary, and duly warned him that we should not give some account of himself, we should appeal to the public for information, we now solicit particulars of his whereabouts and whatabouts.

We give the above only as a specimen of the manner in which Editors are swindled. It is No. 1. We have a long list of those, who, if they have not run away, might as well have done so, for all that we can find out, and we propose to continue the list in No. 2, 3, 4, &c. at our convenience, unless timely warning is taken.

(To be continued.)

P. S. It will give us pleasure to make the *amende* upon a proper remittance.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday of last week, Mr. Tallmadge, in presenting a petition in favor of a uniform system of Bankruptcy, took occasion to defend Mr. Clay from an unfounded charge in the Globe of unfriendliness to the passage of such a law at this time. Having disposed of that point, and spoken of Gen. Harrison's opinion in favor of the measure, Mr. Tallmadge continued,—

"I have no doubt that that question exercised an important influence in the late Presidential election. But it did not exercise then such an influence as it will exercise at elections hereafter. The other questions involved, together with the reluctance to separate from old political associates, prevented many of the other side from supporting Gen. Harrison, notwithstanding their anxiety for a bankrupt law. The discipline of party, too, restrained many from open and active exertion. That contest, with all its severity, is now passed. Since that eventful period, men breathe deeper and freer. They have resolved to think and act for themselves. They will no longer surrender their own rights at the dictation of a party leader. They have determined that the injunctions of the Constitution shall be obeyed—that a power which is exercised by every civilized nation, and which was conferred upon Congress for the sake of *uniformity*, shall no longer be dormant. This determination is confined to no particular party—it pervades all parties. Every other consideration is secondary to this great question of emancipation from legal bondage. On this common, this neutral ground, men of all parties have taken their position and sworn to stand shoulder to shoulder in all future contests, till victory shall perch on their standard.

Sir, I will not detain the Senate by any further remarks, except to say that I deem a bankrupt law one of the most important measures of relief to the country which will come before Congress at the present session. And, if no other Senator does it, I will move that the bankrupt bill, after the bank bill now under discussion has been disposed of, be next taken up for consideration."

Mr. Walker said he had in his desk a resolution to proceed to the consideration of the bankrupt bill immediately after definitive action on the bank bill, and he was rejoiced to find by the remarks just made by the Senator from New York (Mr. Tallmadge) that he was likely to have powerful aid in favor of speedy action from the other side of the House.

Mr. W. said as early as 1837 he had advocated the passage of a general bankrupt bill, including banks and all classes. Banks ought to be included; and such was the progress of public sentiment on this subject, even among the Whig party, that he believed banks would ultimately be included. But if the friends of the banks should exclude them from the bill now, Mr. W. said he would still earnestly support the bill if it extended relief to all classes, and would urge its passage at this session, and from time to time hereafter press the passage of a separate and supplemental bill extended to banks. Mr. W. believed the passage of a general bankrupt bill was demanded by the People at this session, and he was determined to have the vote taken by yeas and nays on proceeding to the consideration of the measure immediately after the bank bill was disposed of. Sir, the number of bankrupts made so by the banks may not be half a million, as stated in the paper read by the Senator from New York, but the number was great—perhaps two hundred thousand. And were the energies of this vast number of American freemen to be forever lost to themselves, their friends, their families, and their country? Shall they never be permitted to commence any business for the support of themselves and their families, or even to liquidate, in whole or in part, their unpaid debts? Were these men to be kept slaves for life, with no hope of any release except in the grave? In vain will you have abolished imprisonment for debt, unless this bill become a law. The creditor will still be the jailer, and the debtor his captive. You will but have enlarged the bounds of his prison. The chains will still be around him; they will be around his business and round his soul; they will be around the bread that he eats and the bed upon which he reposes; they will be around all the energies of his body and of his mind, and upon the necks of his wife and children. If he is a merchant, he can open no store; if a mechanic, no shop of his can ever resound with the hammer of his industry; if a farmer or planter, no spot of earth of his, however small, can ever yield its harvests from the sweat of his brow, and he be whom he may, no home of his, however humble, can ever shelter him or his wife and children from expulsion by the stern mandate of the law. No; if this bill fail, there is no other alternative, but the debtor must be an exile or a slave. Then strike off his chains and let him be once more a freeman. Stripped as he is of all property, restore to him that freedom and that energy which his Maker has given him, and let him devote the remnant of his life to retrieve his misfortunes, and whilst you will thus, as it were, hit from the grave thousands of debtors who are now worse than dead to their families and to their country, and give thus, even to the creditor himself, the only or the best hope of realizing his debt from the renewed and cheerful industry of his late unfortunate and oppressed debtor. That debt can only be paid by the labor of the debtor. Let, then, that laborer be free, and his energies and means of payment will be more than doubled.

Land Bill.—Mr. Smith, of Indiana, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported back to the Senate the Distribution and Pre-Emption bill, with two amendments. Laid over for the present.

The Bank Bill was again taken up, and Mr. Wright moved to strike out the government subscription of six millions. He argued that it was inexpedient, because the government had no funds to invest, and ought not to go in debt for such a purpose. He did not expect that 7 per cent. would be realized. The late bank did not divide more than 5¼ per cent., and he did not think this would do so well as that even.

Mr. Clay said he was unwell, quite unwell, and the Senator must excuse him from going into any very elaborate reply. If it were a matter of speculation on the part of the Government, then the remarks of the Senator might have some weight. But even in the affair of the late bank the Senator had admitted 5¼ per cent. Well, even this would be a gain of a quarter per cent. But were there not other conditions connected with it that should have some weight! How much was paid for specie transportation from one place to another! And how much risk was saved in the liability to have it robbed in its transit by the sub-treasurers, their agents, or highway robbers! Was nothing to be credited to this institution for the security it afforded! Would Senators pretend to assert that it was not more secure than it could be in the keeping of your sub-treasurers, your John Does and Richard Roes?

Mr. Wright. I do.

Well, (said Mr. C.) I cannot say you do not—that would be unparliamentary; but this I will say, that it is the most extraordinary instance of party delusion that I ever met with. Look at the Swartwouts, the Hoyts, and the scoundrels that have peculated and plundered the public Treasury, and then tell me that it is as safe in the hands of the sub-treasurers as in such an institution as that proposed. Will the Senator from New York allow nothing for experience? Will he admit that there may be profit by human experience? Could he not see that this bank was guided by all the provisions which the lights of practical men afforded! Even under the old bank, you made by the use of stock 16 per cent. above par. Then there was the bonus allowed, and the dividends made, to say nothing of the millions saved by the uniformity of the domestic exchanges. He would not charge upon the Senator any premeditated design to waste the time of the Senate, but the effect would be simply to protract a useless discussion, while the country was crying out in an agony of distress, Give us action! action! Already had the bill been before them three weeks; and, if it went to the House, making allowance for the relative proportion of members, it would take until autumn.

A long debate followed, between Messrs. Wright, Calhoun, Linn, Clay and others, when the amendment was rejected, by a party vote, 28 to 22.

On Tuesday, the whole day was taken up in debate upon an amendment offered by Mr. Wright, which was rejected, 25 to 22.

On Wednesday, Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill from the House of Representatives, authorizing a loan of twelve millions of dollars, without amendment. Mr. C. said the condition of the Treasury was such as to require that the bill should be passed with as little delay as possible. He expressed the hope that it would be taken up some day this week and passed.

The day was consumed, as usual, in discussing proposed amendments to the Bank Bill. One of these, the joint production of Messrs. Clay of Ala., Clay of Ken. and Buchanan, (providing that if the Bank should suspend specie payments, its notes should not be receivable in payments to government, and such suspension should be considered cause of forfeiture of its charter,) was adopted unanimously, yeas 45, nays none.

Another amendment by Mr. Clay of Ala. was adopted, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make a temporary disposition of the deposites in case of suspension. Mr. C. also moved to increase the amount of interest the Bank shall pay during suspension, from 12 per cent. to 25 per cent. Rejected, 25 to 19.

Mr. Benton moved to strike out the provision that no other Bank shall be established by Congress during the existence of this. Rejected, 25 to 19. Mr. B. also moved to strike out 6 per cent. and insert 5, as the rate of interest which the Bank might receive on its loans. Rejected, 26 to 17.

Mr. Clay inquired if Senators had offered all their amendments; if so, he was about to suggest that the bill be printed as amended, and in the mean time to take up the loan bill.

Mr. Calhoun had one or two to offer.

Mr. Walker also had one of some importance to offer.

Mr. Calhoun expressed the hope that they might get through the amendments by Saturday.

On Thursday, Mr. Clay was about to move to take up the Loan bill, as it would require very little time, and the necessities of the Treasury were urgent, there being, as he was informed, only $900,000 on hand, scarcely a supply for a fortnight.

Mr. Calhoun objected. He was for finishing the Bank Bill before any thing else was taken up. If the Treasury was in want, he proposed a temporary issue of Treasury Notes.

Mr. Clay replied, that the Senator might as well ask them to go for the Sub-Treasury at once. He complained of the business of the Senate being retarded by the minority, and spoke in high terms of approbation of the rule of the House abridging long and unnecessary speeches, which would every where be hailed as one of the greatest improvements of the age. He thought it would be necessary to resort to similar means to give the majority the control of the business of the Senate. The Bank bill had already been three and a half weeks before the Senate, all of which time had been wasted in preliminary matters; and it was understood that after they were fixed the main debate was to open. Would such a course be tolerated by the people? No such thing.

Mr. King complained bitterly of the intimation in regard to the necessity for introducing the House rules into the Senate. If such a gag-law were attempted, he would resist it unto the death. He was for taking the vote on the Bank Bill on Saturday, (well knowing, as he stated in his speech, that some friends of the bill had been suddenly called out of the city by sickness in their families. Mr. Benton and Mr. Calhoun both united in this unworthy opposition to take the vote whilst the Senate was not full.) The debate exhibited a good deal of temper.

Finally, the Senate went into Executive Session, with a declaration from Mr. Clay, that when that was over, he would move to take up the Loan Bill. The Executive Session lasted five hours, and the Senate then adjourned.

On Friday, Mr. Benton's resolution calling on the President for the reasons for removing certain officers was taken up.

Mr. Benton said the resolution had been submitted in consequence of a remark made by the Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Mangum,) that if the information was asked for, it would be given. He (Mr. B.) did not hold that the President was bound to answer it. It was submitted solely on the ground of what had fallen from the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. Mangum was glad of an opportunity of correcting an error into which the Senator from Missouri had no doubt unintentionally fallen. What he (Mr. M.) did say, on another occasion, when the resolution of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchanan) was first introduced, was that the information, when given, he had no doubt would be such as would enable the Administration to stand justified before the country.

Mr. Benton said the answer was conclusive; he should not press the resolution.

The Loan Bill was taken up, after strenuous opposition by Mr. Calhoun, notwithstanding Mr. Clay's assurance that there was not a fortnight's supply of money in the Treasury. The day was consumed in debating an amendment offered by Mr. Wright, which was finally rejected, 26 to 23. [Mr. Graham, who had been called home for some days by the sickness of his family, appeared and voted on this amendment.]

On Saturday, nearly the whole day was spent in motions to amend the Loan Bill. No final vote had been taken when the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the consideration of the bill to create a Loan, to pay off the present Public Debt, consisting of Treasury Notes, &c., was again resumed, and opposed at length by Messrs. Jones of Va. and Atherton; and supported by Messrs. Davis of Ken., Dawson, of Geo., and Fillmore. A number of amendments were then acted on; and the bill was passed, by 124 yeas to 93 nays. [Of the N. C. Delegation, every member was present and voted, the 8 Whigs for the bill, and the others against it.]

On Tuesday, after the usual morning business of no material importance, the House took up and *passed*, 114 to 45, the bill making provision for pauper lunatics in the District of Columbia.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Wise, took up the bill to appropriate $139,666 06, for the payment of pensions and half-pay chargeable on the Navy Pension fund. And, after some debate and several amendments, this bill also was *passed*.

The bill appropriating $600,000 for ordnance and ordnance stores for the Navy, was then taken up, and a very animated debate sprung up on a motion of Mr. McKay, to reduce the amount to $300,000. Among others,—

Mr. Profflit said he was surprised that any debate should arise upon the bill under consideration, after the explanation given by the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, (Mr. Wise.) The question was this. The Administration, through the proper channels, the Secretary of the Navy and the appropriate committee of the House, asked Congress to make appropriations for the purchase of arms, ammunition, &c. for the Navy. It was enough for him to know that it was demanded as necessary; and the explanations given had proved it to be so; and, had a much larger amount been required, he (Mr. P.) would have voted for it. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. McKay) moved to reduce the amount, and proposes to expend the sum to be granted in scattering appropriations during the next five years. This was called economy, and the party in power are every moment called upon to redeem their promises of retrenchment, and are tauntingly asked if this is the glorious reform which was promised during the last canvass for the Presidency.

Mr. P. said gentlemen did not or would not understand the ground occupied by the Administration party. Why, one of the pledges which we, as a party, made, was, that we would expend *more money* on certain objects than did our opponents. We complained that for electioneering purposes the party just ejected from power by the People had suffered our gallant Navy to become almost a by-word. That they in power had neglected the interests of the nation by allowing our ships of war to rot, to sink into a state of dilapidation; that by their neglect we had scarcely a ship fit for sea; that our defences were a mere mockery; and that scarcely a fortification on our coast could be defended against the attack of the most contemptible force; that we had no preparation in the shape of ordnance, munitions of war. We, as a party, promised to correct these abuses, and to place the country in a situation becoming it as a great nation. And how do we do this! We come forward boldly and above-board, asking a certain amount of money. The Administration is responsible for the demand. We wish to be responsible; we glory in an opportunity of evincing the interest we feel in the Navy, the desire we have to cherish it. Would gentlemen have us to follow in the footsteps of the last Administration! Come into this House with a Presidential message and corresponding documents from the Departments, saying that there was plenty of money in the Treasury; that no further demands need be anticipated; neglect to ask sufficient appropriations for the various branches of the public service; read long homilies about economy; boast of reduced expenditures, and fifteen days after confess to a deficit; ask for Treasury notes, and smuggle into the House bills asking for appropriations from irresponsible sources; obtain money through the liberality of the Opposition; then abuse them for voting supplies; and meanly protesting that the Administration never *officially recommended* the appropriations, point to the Message of the President as favoring economy! No, sir; we promised, in the place of evasion, subterfuge, and darkness, candor, fairness, light. Here is the fulfilment of our pledge. We promised, instead of reports tending to mystify and benighten the public mind, to give documents which all could understand. For the redemption of that promise, I point to the various reports from the Executive Departments. An honest Administration has nothing to conceal. The Administration now having charge of our affairs is an honor to the country; and as such, it is receiving, and will continue to receive, the confidence, the warm support of the People. To them we appeal. The gentleman from North Carolina said that if we pass this appropriation there will be a deficit in the Treasury. That is a matter for us to look at, not for the Opposition.—But yesterday, when the bill providing for a loan of twelve millions was before the House, which the Administration party supported as necessary to pay the debts contracted and appropriations made during the past Administration, the gentleman labored and proudly announced that he had proved that there was no necessity for a loan; that there was little or no deficit; that bill it has passed, and the twelve millions will be borrowed. Now, if what the gentleman said on yesterday was true, then there would be no deficit, although we should appropriate a much larger amount than that required by this bill. Which horn of the dilemma will the gentleman take! Mr. P. said he held in his hand a *little* speech of the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Watterson,) in which were given the yeas and nays on various appropriations during the last session of Congress—Van Buren men on one side, Whigs on the other. Among other appropriations was the navy pensions, naval appropriation bills, army bills, and the gentleman's emphatically *little* speech proved that more Whigs voted for the appropriations than did members of the party to which the gentleman from Tennessee belonged. Well, we are proud of those votes. The gentleman will always find us supporting the interests and honor of the nation. We plead guilty in advance to any charge which he may choose to make, that the Whigs will support the Navy, fortify the country, maintain her honor, and fight, if necessary, in her defence. In future, he need not pore over the journals to prove that he and his party vote against every thing like appropriations for placing the country in a proper state of defence.

The People learned that some time since, and have recorded their opinions on the matter. There is but one course for the Administration party to pursue—*Do what is right first, and trust to consequences afterwards.* Let us vote as our honor and conscience and duty as statesmen dictate. Not inquiring how it will affect our next elections. Discharge our duty to the country and not to a party. Labor diligently to carry out our principles. Let concession and compromise, honesty and fearlessness be our watchwords. Let us pass this bill and hurry to the question of the currency.

He would go to abolish all sinecures. He hoped that an end would shortly be put to the Florida war, and that, though this Administration had come into power with more dead-weights hanging upon it than any other Administration on record—the currency deranged, or rather no currency at all, the Treasury empty, a heavy debt; the Maine boundary question undecided; the country almost defenceless, both by land and sea; the dispute with Great Britain respecting the burning of the Caroline; the McLeod affair; and a factious Opposition counteracting, as far as possible, all its efforts for good—yet he sincerely believed that by energy, perseverance, and honesty of purpose, it would pass through the ordeal gloriously—triumphantly.

Mr. Ward, (an opposition member from New York,) opposed Mr. McKay's amendment. He said that our fortifications all along the coast were, in most instances, in a state of dilapidation, and that, if war should suddenly break out between the United States and any foreign country, our cities might be burned to the ground, unless there were a number of war steamboats built to defend them from attack.

Mr. McKay withdrew his amendment; and on the next day,

Wednesday, without further discussion, the bill was *passed*.

Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill in relation to duties on drawbacks.

The bill appropriating $789,310 for arming and equipping two frigates, two sloops of war, two armed steamers, and two small vessels, as a Home Squadron, was taken up, and after some debate, laid aside for want of the documents which had not been printed.

The House then, in Committee of the whole, took up the bill making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostility. And nearly the whole remainder of the day was occupied on the proposed appropriation for the fort on the Pea Patch Island, in the river Delaware, which, on account of the Island having been adjudged to belong to a private individual, was finally stricken from the bill.

On Thursday, the House again took up the Fortification bill, and after acting on several amendments, a debate sprung up on the merits of the bill. Mr. Shepperd and Mr. Rencher of N. C. both objected, that there was already as much money appropriated to some of the works as could be judiciously expended during the year. Mr. Parmenter, Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Mallory, and others, defended the bill. Mr. McKay and others opposed it.

Mr. Mason of Ohio, alluding to a remark of Mr. McKay that it was the duty of Congress not only to make appropriations, but to provide the means to meet them, said that that was precisely the position now occupied by the party in power; they had come together to make appropriations for the relief of the country, and to provide the means to meet them.—Mr. M. reminded him of the course of the late party when in power; of the manner in which they had cut down the estimates of the Departments for works of defence the most important and the most needed. First, they had been reduced by the profound Mr. Woodbury; then they had been further reduced by the Committee of Ways and Means; and then still further by the majority of the House, until our national defences were abandoned and suffered to fall into dilapidation and ruin. The money now asked for was to remedy the neglect of the late Administration; larger sums were needed than would otherwise have been asked for, and now those who had created the necessity cried out against its consequences. They had spent millions in erecting forts, and then let them fall down for want of a soldier to look after them.

Mr. M. warmly defended the Secretary of War from the charge of having cast imputations upon Congress in a communication to Congress. Did the gentleman forget the communications from his own favorite Executives, charging Congress, over and over, with bribery and corruption?

Mr. McKay challenged the proof.

Mr. Mason referred him to the Messages of General Jackson.

[Mr. McKay—oh! that indeed!] [A laugh!]

Yes, and the gentleman must have a short memory if he could forget it.

[Mr. McK. I have as good a memory as the gentleman from Ohio. What he refers to was in General Jackson's message to his Cabinet, not in a message to Congress.]

Mr. M. referred to the existing condition of our foreign relations, and urged this as a reason which rendered it proper in the Secretary of War to remind Congress of the difficulty growing out of the late season at which appropriation bills were passed.—He made some very severe remarks on the conduct of a party which could labor so zealously in Congress to place their own Government in the wrong in the presence of a powerful adversary. He said it reminded him of the blue-light signals which were said to have appeared on the hills near the coast of a certain part of our country during the last war. When we were pressed with important difficulties with a great foreign Power, patriots would not be found squabbling about every conceivable point of domestic policy, and throwing impediments in the way of every provision for defence. It was not patriotism which sought to involve our own Government still more in dealing with great questions of foreign aggression, and to render a settlement of those questions still more difficult. He remembered a certain war report which closed the career of the late Administration, and by what vote and by whose vote it had been adopted—a report which caused the Mediterranean squadron, at the advice of our Minister resident in London, to return home. No doubt the patriotic motive must have been to aid the incoming Administration in settling our difficulties with Great Britain. He had seen the slumbering patriotism of the party—a patriotism which had taken a sound nap of three years' duration, suddenly awake and work itself into the most intense fury. Where had been their patriotism in 1837? Where? Did gentlemen think to palm off their affectation of patriotic rage upon the keen-eyed People of America for genuine love of country? Where were their watchfulness in McLeod's case, when the injury occurred? They had never mounted one of them.—No, they had been as dumb as Balaam's ass. [Loud laughter.] Yes, and more so; for the ass did rebuke his rider. [Immense laughter.] But now—oh yes—they were in a rage which threatened the dome of the Hall. They could scarcely wait a decent time till Harrison's funeral obsequies had passed, before they raised a flame through the country because he had not settled our whole difficulty in three weeks; and they began to point the finger, and cry, "See the British Whig submission!"

When the Whigs brought them a bill for the defence of the country, and to put it in a respectable posture while conducting the negotiation, their reply was "no; we can't appropriate—wait till next session." And when the Executive asked for money for such a purpose, even his professed political friends could turn about and refuse, lest, perchance, all the money might not be expended when Congress met in Fall! Mr. M. was for placing the Administration in the attitude it desired and asked for, and then holding it to the strictest responsibility. But if this were refused, how could the Government be made answerable to the People!

Mr. McKay here explained, and referred to the President as his authority that there was to be no war.

Mr. Mason said this was all mockery. The gentleman knew the state of the country on the British questions as well as any man; and he might shut his eyes, and when evil came say, "I did not see it; the President told us there would be no war."

Mr. M. adverted to a recent legal decision in the State of New York in the case of McLeod; and said gentlemen were welcome to dole out extracts from the opinions of judges in this House, and to make all they could out of them; but they had much better put their country in a posture of defence.

No question was taken before the House adjourned.

On Friday, a resolution was adopted, after an excited debate, calling for lists, at the next session, of all persons employed in the public service, their duties and compensation; and whether retrenchment may not be made in the number, pay, &c. And lists of all persons removed from March 1829 to March 1841; and from March last to the date of the report.

The Fortification Bill was then taken up, and a wide range of debate indulged in, embracing the relative value of fortifications and the Navy, with a discussion of the McLeod case, prospects of war, &c. Finally the bill was laid aside, and the committee rose.

Mr. Profflit then offered a resolution, which was adopted, 77 to 76, providing that at 2 P. M. on Saturday, the debate on the bill should cease, and the committee proceed to vote on amendments offered.

The House then adjourned.

On Saturday, (according to the Globe,)

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Arnold of Tennessee rose for the purpose of moving a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, by which the House adopted the resolution of the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Profflit,) to take bill No. 8, making appropriations for fortifications, out of Committee of the Whole this day, at 2 p. m.

Mr. Arnold said he made this motion without consulting his friends, for he had had no opportunity to do so, and without intending any disrespect to his friend from Indiana, the mover of the resolution. He said he should have been pleased to have consulted his friends, for he always received instruction from them; but feeling now impelled by a sense of duty, he must act for himself, and he hoped no one would question his discretion.

Since the adjournment of the House last evening, he had had an interview with a gentleman of great knowledge, and whose position afforded him an opportunity to know, next to a certainty, the fate of the great measures whose passage was demanded and desired by the American people; and that gentleman had informed him that, in all probability, every great measure of the country would fail and come to naught.

Mr. Weller here said, "Thank God, our country is safe."

You may thank God now, said Mr. Arnold, but you will sing a different tune ten years from this time.

Mr. Arnold said it was due to this House to say that no blame was to attach to the majority here. At first we had a balky horse or two in the team, and such horses always played the deuce and spoiled the whole team, unless they were very true; but by lengthening the breast chains, they had prevented those balky horses from holding back a pound. Now there were one or two breakers outside of this House; and upon them the hopes of the people may be wrecked. He was for putting the truth before the country at once.

Mr. Everett of Vermont rose to a question of order. He said the gentleman was not shooting at the mark.

Mr. Arnold continued. He was in order, and he was sorry his friends did not agree with him. These measures, if they were defeated, would be defeated by politicians here, against the will of the people. He spoke to the unbought, uncorrupted people, and not to them.

Mr. Linn of New York rose to a question of order. He said the gentleman was not only not shooting at the mark, but he was shooting at his friends.

Mr. Botts here said that Mr. Arnold would sing a different tune in the course of a week.

Mr. Arnold said he would to God the gentleman from Virginia might prove correct, that he might be the true prophet, and himself the false one; but he doubted his hopes. He (Mr. Arnold) had, up to this time, followed as a rank and file man, an humble follower of party leaders, but it sometimes became necessary for the humblest individual to speak out. He believed those measures, the fortification and navy bills, would lead to direct taxation. He made this motion now that it might be known that this State of Virginia abstraction had the ascendancy at this time, and, like the dead? Upas, blasted the hopes of the American people. If this country was to be under the bane of this influence of Virginia abstraction, then away with commerce, away with prosperity, away with every thing that can benefit the people of the Republic.

Mr. Triplett of Kentucky said he rose to do what he had never done before, he moved the previous question. The motion was seconded by yeas 85, nays 83, the Speaker voting in the affirmative. The main question was put and carried by yeas 103, nays 89. So the House determined to reconsider the vote by which the resolution of Mr. Profflit was passed last evening. Mr. Profflit then withdrew his resolution.

Mr. J. T. Mason of Maryland said, after the announcement of the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Arnold,) which seemed to be made by authority, that nothing would be done during the present session, he thought that the most effectual relief that could be afforded the people, would be the adoption of the following resolution, which he begged leave to offer.

"*Resolved*, That with the concurrence of the Senate, the two Houses of Congress shall adjourn *sine die* on Thursday the 22d of this month."

The resolution was objected to.

The Fortification bill was again taken up, and was debated at length.

Mr. Botts then offered a resolution to stop debate on bill No. 8 in Committee of the Whole on Monday next, at 2 P. M.

After some skirmishing, and sundry refusals to adjourn, the main question was taken upon the resolution, and it passed—99 yeas, 84 nays.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The feeling entertained abroad towards the dominant party in "Little Gascony," as South Carolina is appropriately called, is well expressed in the following extract from a letter to the Editor, enclosing the subscription of a former citizen of North Carolina, but now of Alabama:—

"In doing this, I have not only personal respect, but also political feelings to gratify. The freedom and spirit of your editorials of late have afforded me much pleasure. I allude to those articles which have repelled the insolent taunts thrown out in contempt of North Carolina, by the vain and gasconading politicians of South Carolina. Of John C. Calhoun and his feudatories, you express the same opinions in writing that I have for some years past published in conversation. I have watched the movements of that Carolina party, of which Calhoun is the informing and leading spirit, for the last ten years, and I am fully persuaded that a more unpatriotic, selfish, and unprincipled faction, never existed in this nor in any other country. Its acts deserve to be held up by every independent journal to the scorn, the ridicule, and contempt of every friend of his country. I have been pleased to see that one of your members in Congress, Stanly, has inflicted upon them a severe castigation. It could not have come from a better quarter. North Carolina has for a long, long time been a target for her insolence to shoot taunts and insults at. It is high time she should decide to bear it no longer."

U. S. Bank Stock is selling in New York at $17½, and its Notes at 21 to 22 per cent. discount.

Simmes, who shot Professor Davis of the Virginia University, has been admitted to bail. He is represented in the last stages of consumption, growing out of the mental and bodily anguish he has suffered in consequence of his rashness and ferocity. His bail is $25,000.

A nut to crack.—The Abolitionists of Maine, in full Convention, have nominated as their candidate for Governor, *Jeremiah Curtis*—an ultra Loco Foco, and an Abolitionist of the deepest dye. What will Mrs. Grundy say?

POSTSCRIPT.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.—The Caledonia has arrived at Boston, and we have again been favored with a perusal of Bell's London Messenger, of the very late date of the 3d inst.—only 18 days from London to Fayetteville! The papers are filled with election results, incidents, riots, and prospects. The Conservatives had gained 10 members, as far as heard from, and the calculation is that they will obtain a majority of from 20 to 30 over the party lately in power.

Cotton had improved slightly at the latest dates. Uplands 5¼ to 6¾d. (equal to about 10 to 12½ cts.)

DIED,

On the 25th ult., at his residence in New Hanover county, Mr. GEORGE BANNERMAN, a soldier of the Revolution.

WATCH FOUND.

FOUND in the streets of Fayetteville, on Thursday last, a WATCH, which the owner can have by describing it, and paying for this advertisement. Apply to

JOHN M. SMITH.

July 20, 1841. 59tf

AUCTION.

THIS DAY, at 3½ o'clock, Ready made CLOTHING, consisting of Cloth, Cambet and Linen Dress and Frock Coats, Pantaloons, Jackets, Vests, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Bbls. SUGAR, CROCKERY, and other articles.

A. KIMBALL, Auct'r.

July 21, 1841.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, contemplating a removal to the South West, offers for sale at his residence, on the 10th of August next, his VALUABLE

PLANTATION,

Lying on both sides of Puppy Creek, about 14 miles West of Fayetteville, containing 590 acres.

Also, a PLANTATION about one mile distant from the above, near Big Rockfish, and adjoining the land recently owned by William R. Carman, containing 400 acres.

Also, 200 acres of uncultivated LAND, in the immediate neighborhood.

☞ On the said Creek are one or two good sites for Mills, and all the above land is well timbered.

Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to call and examine the premises beforehand, as the subscriber flatters himself that their value may be more justly estimated in this way than by a description.

TERMS.—One-half to be paid on the 1st day of November next, and a credit of two years will be given for the other half, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

On the same day, his Stock of all kinds, consisting of CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, &c. &c.

ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN.

July 17, 1841. 59-2w

Persons indebted to the undersigned will confer a favor by making immediate payment.

D. J. HALE.

July 13, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

HAS just received and offers for sale, at prices to suit the present unsettled state of the currency—

Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; Printed Lawns and Jaconet Muslins; Colored and Gingham do; Bombazines, Challys and Mousseline-de-Laines; Black Italian Crachew and a good assortment of fast colored Silks; Figured Satin; Striped and plain fancy Handkerchiefs; Ribbons; Lama, Silk and Dressing Gloves; Stocks and black Italian Cravats; Suspenders; Hosiery; Vestings; Irish Linen; Drapery; Modes and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Superfine Cloths; Cassimeres; Gamboroons; Crape Dollis; Summer Cloths; White and colored Linen Drill; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Manchester Shirting and Sheeting; Florence Braid and Straw Bonnets; Palm Leaf Hats and Hoods; Wool Hats; Black and White Summer Hats; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS; HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hollow Ware; Cut Nails; Collins' Cast Steel Axes; Carriers' Knives; CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE; GROCERIES; Teas; Loaf Sugar; Nutmegs, &c. &c.

April 27, 1841. 47-3m

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Bulwer's Night and Morning; Life of Paul Jones; Family Secrets, by Mrs. Ellis; Settlers at Home, by Miss Martineau; Memoir of the very Rev. Theobald Mathew; Fessenden's Complete Farmer; Mechanic's Own Book; Stewart's capture of Munoli; and a variety of School Books. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 22.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McALLY.

June 16, 1841. 51tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Rollins' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen.—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 13tf

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

FACULTY OF PHYSIC.

LECTURES in this institution commence the 1st MONDAY in September. The extension of the term to 6 months being required by the present state of medicine, and having met with universal approbation, the course will be pursued to March 1st. The institution being re-cut out, a regular attendance will, for the present, be required. The course will be complete to those who attend November 1st to 10th. Clinical Lectures to attend Ballo during.

NATH. POTTER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

RICH. W. HALL, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Med. Jurisprudence, and Obstetrics.

SAML. G. BAKER, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.

WM. E. A. AIKIN, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Surgery, and Lecturer on Anatomy.

ALEX. C. ROBINSON, M. D., Assistant Lecturer on Anatomy.

N. R. SMITH, Dean.

June 24, 1841. 50-3 m

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES reduced to Questions and Answers, by Alex. Kinne; Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Kinne; American Widow; The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons; Words of Ripon's Hymns, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those who may have business at the Court, calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests. E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 47tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 38tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and in no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Stranguary! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all those apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 211 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,

Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Molesskin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 11, 1840. 6tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 14th and 15th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Eventon & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*, but if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel, De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d, Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixotte, Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman, Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates, &c.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks Sand Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE for AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feby 1.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 4th day of May, 1840, a Negro Fellow named JACK. Said Negro is forty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, dark complected, kinky hair, thin beard, prominent breast, flat nose, protruded lips, and a small black spot on the upper part of his tongue. His foot is ten to eleven inches long, broad at the toes, with a narrow heel. He stammers a little when spoken to, and resembles the African in his general appearance. Jack is well known in this neighborhood, and also in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, near which place I resided for several years. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro to me at my residence, or a reasonable compensation for such information as may lead to his apprehension and recovery.

YOUNGER NEWTON, Sen.

Marlborough District, S. C., April 20, 1841. 47tf

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1840.

Ann Simmons vs. Wm. Simmons.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Simmons, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer for three months, notifying said defendant to appear at the Fall Term, 1841, of this court, to answer plead or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness Alexander McDowell, Clerk of said court, at office, the 5th day of February, 1841.

ALEXANDER McDOWELL, *Clerk.*

April 22, 1841. 47-6w

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. He may be found, when not professionally engaged, at the Drug Store of Dr. Cameron, on Hay Street.

June 29, 1841. 56tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require no chime. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO,
Superior Havana CIGARS, and
Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking.

Call and see it, I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.

October 29, 1840. 22tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

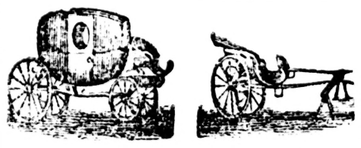
E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

6 Carriages.
7 Barouches,
5 four-wheel Buggies, very light.
3 Buggy Gigs, ditto.
5 Sulkeys, ditto.
6 Spring Wagons, and
4 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT his Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, offers for Sale the following

GROCERIES:

1,500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
70 Hhds. MOLASSES,
75 Bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. Laguira do.
25 Hhds. Muscovado and N. Orleans SUGARS,
15 Bbls. COPPERAS,
10 Bags PEPPER and PIMENTO,
15 Barrels and half barrels Butter CRACKERS,
10 Crates CROCKERY,

Tumblers, Loaf Sugar, Blacking, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Sacking, Salts, Alum, Demijohns, Indigo, Tea, Segars, Claret Wine, London Porter, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold at moderate prices, (at wholesale only,) for Cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 1, 1841. 52tf.

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned, having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be for the mutual satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quickly, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cannes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOK'S, the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, have made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best quality and not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 39tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the an engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but the Saviour. One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS, or, you know Mrs. Sounds was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills, or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wonderful Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the even, silent tenor of its way, curing hundreds of persons who were sick unto with death. But now its onward course is unobstructed.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A late Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know it is what consumers may bring to th. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing to man.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify, thereby eradicating the disease, and their good effects are not counteracted by any inconvenience, being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary, they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, it it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

THE PATRIARCH

OR, FAMILY LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.

Editorial Department superintended by Rev. R. W. BAILEY.

THE PATRIARCH will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price $1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications.

At the low price stated, it is manifest, expensive agencies cannot be employed. All *Clergymen* and *Post Masters* are, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payments. Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John street, New York, or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C., (post-paid.)

All communications concerning the Editorial Department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, No. 14 John street, New York.

To Editors. Publishers of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus of the Patriarch, and *send a copy of the paper containing it to the Native American, Washington, D. C.,* will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The Patriarch, or Family Library Magazine," is the title of a new, and, we should think, highly useful monthly work, designed to define and enforce the doctrines of nature and revelation, which designate for *morality*—1, as the great social organization. 2, as a primary school of education. 3, as a religious institution. The present number contains several engravings, and among them a portrait of the editor, R. W. Bailey. New York, Jonathan Leavitt; Washington, Joseph Etter.—*Methodist Protestant.*

"The introductory article, by the Editor, is on 'the Family as an elementary school of education.' We should be glad to give this article entire to our readers, but its length precludes it. We however advise all to obtain the work and read it for themselves; and if the future numbers equal the present, we are sure they will never regret the price paid for it, but will be amply recompensed in the rich family instruction contained.—*Baptist Record.*

"The number before us is well got up, and contains a number of sound and valuable articles. The plan of the work is unquestionably good, and if conducted in the spirit in which it has commenced, [illegible] will prove a valuable auxiliary in the [illegible] —*Saturday Chronicle.*

"[illegible] ent evinces judgment and a[illegible] —*Public Ledger.*

"The [illegible] number is a very neat specimen of typography, and the reading matter is excellently adapted to the purpose intended.—*U. States Gazette.*

"It contains a variety of useful practical papers. The object of the work is most certainly a good one. It is neatly printed.—*New Yorker.*

We think it will be a useful and popular work.

Journal of Commerce.

The first number gives a very favorable promise that it will be a useful and popular work.

New York Evangelist.

The first number embraces a variety of interesting topics, forcibly discussed, and intended chiefly to promote the interests of the domestic circle. The writers whose labors are engaged for its pages, is an earnest of the value of the work.—*N. Y. Observer.*

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is univer ally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution,* bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the convivility of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and delivers morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known.—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reasonable grounds from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. I can recommend it to all who may be laboring under complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

Brick, Lime, Plaster Paris, &

60,000 BRICK FOR SALE, for cash.
25 Casks Water LIME.
20 Casks Roman CEMENT.

Also, a fresh supply of Calcined PLASTER PARIS.

Call on the Subscriber, 3 doors South of Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I expect the money for my services in all cases. The old proverb says money makes the mare go, so if you want of it will stop her.

J. E. P.

June 29, 1841. 56tf

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE.
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS

—ALSO—

A general assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

April 6, 1841. 44

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public by the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; such as Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpid liver and irregular state of the Bowels. These if neglected, eventually destroy the stronges constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by those that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They are prepared by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated the complaints in both Hemi-spheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 8tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in many instances frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and consequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which no doubt had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant, and indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorder in the Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $5 per dozen.